THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnsion, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. -
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTUS KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Routhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW BOOKS.—A REPUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redcliff" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MAY 27, 1855. No. 53.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agriculturnl House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cast boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SAturday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

TEACHERS WANTED.—THE TRUSTEES OF Wilson Institute wish to engage the services of a male teacher to assist in the instruction of the English and Classical classes, and discharge the duties of Principal in his absence. Also for the Female Department, a young lady to give lessons in Music on the Piano and Guitar, to instruct the Latin and a portion of the English classes. Those desiring the situation will please address either of the subscribers at Wilson, N. C., stating terms, and forwarding testimonials of character and scholarship. The next session of the Institute will open on the second Monday in July.
E. W. ADAMS *Prin.*
B. H. BARDIN,
Sec'y. Board Trustees.
Wilson, April 24, 1855. 45—4w.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:
French Black Dress and Frock Coats, $18 to 35
English " " " " 14 to 20
American and German " " 6 to 15
Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:
The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh, Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, " Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, " Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, " Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, " Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.
April 4, 1855. N. C. 39—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
Jos. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOTT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', } of Raleigh,
JOHN COX, Edenton, JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTON BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, F. C. HILL, SEATON GALES.
OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough, E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.
THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAPER IN this place, is of two-fold character: 1st. To advocate and advance the PRINCIPLES AND DOC

HON. A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, declines a re-election to Congress, and assigns as his reason therefor the fact that large numbers of his old political friends (whigs) seemed to be entering into new combinations, with new objects, purposes and principles, with which he could have nothing to do. He gives his views of Know Nothingism at length, condemning and repudiating it in the most decided terms. Mr. Stephens is a Whig, and a devoted friend of Southern rights. We présent below some interesting extracts from his letter. Read them, and then hand the paper to your neighbors. Remember it is a Southern right's Whig who is uttering this voice of condemnation of the dark-lantern organization:

"In my opinion, no man is fit to represent a free people who has any private or secret objects or aims that he does not openly avow, or who is not ready and willing at all times, when required or asked, candidly and *truthfully* to proclaim to the assembled multitude not only his principles, but his views and sentiments upon all questions that may come before him in his representative capacity. It was on this *basis* that representative government was founded, and on this alone can it be maintained in purity and safety. And if any *secret* party shall ever be so far successful in this country as to bring the government in all its departments and functions under the baneful influence of its control and power, political *ruin* will inevitably ensue. No truth in politics can be more easily and firmly established, either by reason or from history, upon principle or authority, than this. These are my opinions, candidly expressed.

"But I have been anticipating somewhat. I was on the *preliminary question*—that is, the *secrecy* which lies at the foundation of the party—that atmosphere of darkness in which 'it lives, and moves, and has its being,' and without which probably it could not exist. I do not, however, intend to stop with that. I will go further, and give now my opinions upon those questions which are said to be within the range of its *secret objects and aims*. The *principles* as published (or those principles which are attributed to the order, though no body, as an orgnized party, avow them) have, as I understand them, two *leading ideas*, and two only. These are a *proscription* by an exclusion from office of all Catholics as a class, and a *proscription* of all persons of foreing birth as a class—the latter to be accomplished not only by an exclusion from office of all foreigners who are now cititzens by naturalization, but to be more effectually carried out by an abrogation of the naturalization law for the future, or such an amendment as would be virtually tantamount to it. These, as we are told, are the great ostensible objects for all this machinery—these oaths, pledges, secret signs, equivocations, denials, and what not. And what I have to say of them is, that if these, in deed and in truth, be the principles thus attempted to be carried out, then I am opposed to both of them, openly and unqualifiedly.

"But to pass to the other view of these principles—that is, the consideration of them as questions of public policy. With me they both stand in no better light in this aspect than they do in the other. The *first* assumes *temporal* jurisdiction in *'forum conscientiæ'*—to which I am quite as much opposed as I am to the *spiritual powers* controlling the *temporal*. One is as bad as the other—both are bad. I am utterly opposed to mingling religion with politics in any way whatever; and especially am I opposed to making it a test in qualifications for civil offices. Religion is a matter between a man and his Creator, with which governments should have nothing to do. In this country the constitution guaranties to every citizens the right to entertain whatever creed he pleases, or no creed at all, if he is so inclined; and no other man has a right to pry into his conscience to inquire what he believes, or what he does not believe. As a citizen and as a member of society he is to be judged by his *acts*, and not by his *creed*. A Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries, ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estimation upon his *own individual merits*. 'Every tub should stand upon its own bottom.'

"But I think, of all the Christian denominations in the United States, the Catholics are the last that southern people should join in attempting to put under the ban of civil proscription; for as a church they have never *warred* against us or our peculiar institutions. No man can say as much of New England Baptists, Presbyterians, or Methodists; the long roll of abolition petitions with which Congress has been so much excited and agitated for years past come not from the Catholics: their pulpits at the North are not desecrated every Sabbath with anathemas against slavery. And of the *three thousand* New England clergymen who sent the anti-Nebraska memorial to the Senate last year, not one was a Catholic, as I have been informed and believe. Why, then, should we southern men join the Puritans of the North to proscribe from office the Catholics on account of their religion? Let them and their religion be as bad as they can be, or as their accusers say they are, they cannot be worse than these same *Puritanical* accusers, who started this persecution against them, say that *we are*. They say we are going to perdition for the enormous sin of holding slaves. The Pope with all his followers cannot, I suppose, even in their judgment, be going to a worse place for holding what they consider the monstrous absurdity of 'immaculate conception.' And for my part I would about as soon risk my chance for Heaven with him, and his crowd, too, as with these self-righteous hypocrites who deal out fire and brimstone so liberally upon our heads. At any rate, I have no hesitancy in declaring that I should much sooner risk my civil rights with the American Catholics whom they are attempting to drive from office than with them. But, sir, I am opposed to this *proscription* upon principle. If it is once begun there is no telling where it will end. When faction once tastes the blood of a victim it seldom ceases its ravages amongst the fold so long as a single remaining one, be the number at first, ever so great, is left surviving. It was to guard against any such consequences as would certainly ensue in this country if this effort at proscription of this sect of religionists should be successful, that that wise provision to which I have alluded was put in the fundamental law of the Union. And to maintain it *intact*, in letter and spirit with steadfastness at this time, I hold to be a most solemn public duty.

"True Americanism, as I have learned it, is like true Christianity—disciples in neither are confined to any nation, clime, or soil whatsoever. Americanism is not the product of the soil; it springs not from the land or the ground; it is not of the earth, or earthy; it emanates from the head and the heart; it looks upward, and onward, and outward; its life and soul are those grand ideas of government which characterize our institutions and distinguish us from all other people; and there are no two features in our system which so signally distinguish us from all other nations as *free toleration* of religion and the doctrine of *expatriation*—the right of a man to throw off his allegiance to any and every other State, prince, or potentate whatsoever, and by *naturalization* to be incorporated as citizens into our body politic. Both these principles are specially provided for and firmly established in our constitution; both these American ideas were proclaimed in 1789 by our 'sires of 76,' and by their 'sons' at this day derided and scoffed at. We are now told that 'naturalization' is a 'humbug,' and that it is an 'impossibility.' So did not our fathers think. This 'humbug and 'impossibility' they planted in the constitution; and a vindication of the same principle was one of the causes of our second war of independence. England held that 'naturalization' was an impossible thing. She claimed the allegiance of subjects born within her realm, notwithstanding they had become citizens of th s republic by our constitution and laws. She not only claimed their allegiance, but she claimed the *right to search* our ships upon the high seas, and take from them all such who might be found in them. It was in pursuit of this doctrine of hers—of the right of *search* for our *'naturalized'* citizens—that the *Chesapeake* was fired into, which was the immediate cause of the war of 1812. Let no man, then, barely because he was born in America, presume to be imbued with *real* and *true* 'Americanism,' who either *ignores* the direct and postive obligations of the constitution, or *ignores* this, one of its most striking characteristics. As well might any unbelieving sinner claim to be one of the faithful—one of the elect even—barely because he was born somewhere within the limits of Christendom. And just as well might the Jacobins, who 'decreed God out of his Universe,' have dubbed their club a 'Christian Association' because they were born on Christian soil. The genuine disciples of 'true Americanism,' like the genuine followers of the Cross, are those whose hearts are warmed and fired—purified, elevated, and ennobled—by those principles, doctrines, and precepts which characterize their respective systems.

It is for this reason that a Kamtschatkan, a Briton, a Jew, or a Hindoo can be as good a Christian as any one born on 'Calvary's brow,' or where the 'Sermon on the Mount' was preached! And for the same reason an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or Russian can be as thoroughly 'American' as if he had been born within the walls of the old Independence Hall itself. Which was the 'true American party,' Arnold or Hamilton? The one was a *native*, the other was an *adopted son*. But to return. What do our Georgia friends intend to do? Is it not time they had shown their hand? Do they intend to abandon the Georgia platform, and go over, 'horse, foot, and dragoons," into a political alliance with Trumbull, Durkee, Wilson, & Co.? Is this the course marked out for themselves by any of the gallant old whigs of the 7th and 8th congressional districts? I trust not; I hope not. But, if they do not intend thus to commit themselves, is it not time to take a reckoning, and see whither they are drifting? When 'the blind lead the blind,' where is the hope of safety? I have been cited to the resolution which, it is said, the late know-nothing convention passed in Macon. This, it seems, is the only thing that the 600 delegates could bring forth after a two' days' 'labor,' and of it we may well say, *'Montes parturient et ridiculus mus nascitur'*—'the mountains have been in labor, and a ridiculous mouse is born.' It simply affirms, most meekly and submissively, what no man south of Mason and Dixon's line for the last thirty-five years would have ventured to deny without justly subjecting himself to the charge of *incivism*— that is, that 'Congress has no constitutional power to intervence by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the constitution of such State recognises slavery.' This is the whole life and soul of it, unless we except the *secret blade* of Joab which it bears towards Kansas and Nebraska, concealed under a garb."

THE EXULTATION OF ABOLITIONISM.—Abolitionism seem to have had a real jubilee in New York during the past week. The exultations of the Tribune indicate a confidence in the early accomplishment of its great design of severing the confederacy which may well awaken the attention and enlist the energies of the friends of the Union. The fact which first calls forth the exultant comments of that journal is that the abolitionists have been allowed to assemble night after night, and to put forth their treasonable doctrines before large assemblies, and yet that no effort was made either is disturb or to prevent their proceedings. In other times, it says that when the Sumners, Wilsons, Phillipses, Parkers, and Garrisons attempted to harangue New York audiences they were assailed with hisses and driven out with violence, but now "the interest and enthusiasm of these anti-slavery gatherings were not only most unexampled, but seemed to grow as the sessions were protracted;" and yet there was no Captain Rynders there to stand upon the platform and command the American Anti-Slavery Society to cease its discussions. In the same strain the Tribune proceeds:

"But now what a change! New York covers that blot in her escutcheon with ample repentance. She runs up the proud flag of free discussion, never, we hope, to be displaced. All the members of Union committees ask of us is the Christian charity of being forgotten? The mobbed and exiled Idea returns to take possession, and a crowd that the Tabernacle walls could not have held gathers to its sessions. And who are its speakers? Massachusetts senators! That Governor Everett who doubted the Yankee right to ask questions has since then been in the Senate, and faded out from pure inefficiency. His successor comes to the Metropolitan Theatre to say that 'any party which lifts a finger to arrest the anti slavery movement will die, ought to die, that he will do his utmost to make it die.' Mr. Webster, a Massachusetts senator, in 1850 pledged his ready submission to the fugitive-slave bill 'to its utmost extent, *to its utmost extent*.' His successor refuses to call it a law; asks the country in the name of justice and humanity to make it a dead letter; and five thousand hearts smother half his emphatic period in the uncontrollable burst of their enthusiastic amen. Massachusetts calls back Burns, and her legislature orders the slave commissioner to be surrendered instead, with all the 'alacrity' Mr. Webster advised."

Heretofore the city of New York has been regarded by southern men as sound on the sectional question; but if the picture of the progress of abolitionism drawn by the Tribune is not greatly exaggerated, that city seems to be in danger of losing its former reputation. But the Tribune finds cause of exultation in the fact that abolitionism has triumphed over know nothingism and usurped the very organization which had given it its power. Southern men who have been cheated into the idea that abolitionism and know-nothingism are not combined together, and who rely upon the fact that the Tribune stands opposed to know-nothingism, will be protited by the following announcement by that journal:

"When a potent club, organised in secret and rooted deep in sectarian and national hate, wakes in blank astonishment to find that *its well-planned organization has been taken possession of by the genius of anti-slavery, and its guns, shotted to the lips against Catholics and foreigners, turned full on the slave power*, the exultant genius touches the White Hills, and they smoke. *She elects Seward in spite of the rage of many foes combined*, and a Massachusetts legislature, met under her auspicies, shows so cool a hardihood in planning wholesale resistance to the slave power as turns all Hunkerdom pale."

Before southern men become know-nothings, they should study this significant declaration of the leading organ of abolitionism: "*its well-planned organization has been taken possession of by the genius of anti-slavery.*" In this announcement we have the clue to the progress of abolitionism—it has combined with know-nothingism, taken possession of its secret organization, and controlled the results of elections, allowing the know-nothings the empty honor of shouting over *their* victories.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county has been in session this week, his Honor, Judge Manly, presiding A large number of gentlemen of the bar, from neighboring counties, were in attendance. No civil case of moment to others than the parties was determined.

The State dooket was large, and several cases, the most important of which the State *vs.* James and D. C. Sharpe, for the murder of their brother was tried. The defendants were ably represented by the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, J. W. Osborne and S. J. Lowrie, Esqs., and the State by the District and County Solicitors. No case was ever more thoroughly investigated, and a larger or more interested auditory ever assembled in our Court House. Early in the morning the crowd commenced pouring in and continued until the house was jammed to suffocation.

All that legal learning, logic, and persuasive eloquence could effect was exerted in behalf of the prisoners. The State Solicitor, Wm. Lander, Esq., closed the case in a speech that will long be remembered by all who heard it. It was replete with sound argument, learning and the highest flights of eloquence; and while it evinced a stern determination to have a rigid enforcement of justice and the law, it was tempered by the mildest attributes of mercy and humanity. The effort reflected equal credit upon the State Solicitor as a lawyer and a *man*. The jury was one of the most intelligent we ever saw empannelled in any case, and even more noted for their goodness of heart and obedience to the laws.

After a patient and careful investigation, the verdict of *manslaughter* was rendered. The prisoners were branded, and thus ended the last act in this horrible and bloody tragedy. *Char. Democrat.*

A CONSISTENT PHILANTHROPIST.—It is said that General Wilson of Massachusetts, whose conscience is so sorely troubled on the subject of slavery, makes his living by selling brogans for Southern slaves.—However, if Southern men choose to patronize Massachusetts wares, and kiss the hand that smites them, they have no right to complain.

South Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Bertie County.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democrats of Bertie was held at the Court House, in Windsor on Monday the 14th May, (Court week) for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said county in the Democratic District Convention, to be held in Gatesville on Monday the 21st of May next.

On motion Josiah White, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. A. Ferguson requested to act as Secretary.

By request the Secretary read the following preamble and resolutions; after being read a second time and put, were carried unanimously:

Whereas, A Democratic Convention has been proposed to be held in the Town of Gatesville on Monday the 21st inst, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we the Democracy of Bertie county fully concur in the time and place, and recommend that the chairman of this meeting appoint thirty Delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our abiding confidence in the time-honored principles of our party, as set forth in the Baltimore Conventions of 1848 and 1852; and as they have advanced our country to its present greatness and prosperity, so they are all-sufficient for our guide and safety in the future.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, in requiring fidelity to, and acquiesence in the compromise of 1850 as a test for office, in checking extravagant expenditures of the public money and requiring a strict accountability of public officers; in the vigilance with which he has guarded the rights of American citizens at home and abroad; and in the strict fulfilment of all the duties of a patriotic President, has deserved well of his country and his party, and we here give to his administration our hearty approval and endorsement.

Resolved, That the course of our late able and faithful represe ntative, Hon. H. M. Shaw, meets our hearty approbation, and that the delegates from this county be instructed to vote for his re-nomination.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret political organizations as adverse to our free government, and only excusable under despotisms. That we are neither afraid nor ashamed to do what we find to do in an open honorable manner; but would be both afraid and ashamed to seek midnight and unlawful oaths to conceal our actions; that none but Americans and Protestants, have or can rule Americans, and that the attempt to excite the people upon these subjects is only the dying effort of defunct whiggery to avenge itself upon the victorious Democracy.

The chairman, in compliance with the first Resolution appointed the following list of delegates to attend the Convention at Gatesville:

Perry C. Tyler, John W. Heckstill, Dr. A. J. Askew, Aaron O. Askew, Wm. A. Ferguson, C. J. Moore, Wm. P. Bond, W. R. Swain, Edward Watson, Dr. Wm. H. Speller, Benj. Gillam, James M. Butler, Dr. Henry S. Mitchell, R. P. Freeman, Kenneth S. Butler, James Burden, John White, Wm. Lee, John Freeman, Henry H. White, John W. Sanders, James R. Duers, James Freeman, Thos. Bayly, James B. Jordan, Wm. J. Freeman, Jas. S. Mitchell, Joseph Tyler, Dr. Robt. C. Watson, Jno. S. Britton.

On motion of W. A. Ferguson, the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of Joseph Jordan, the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings to the Democratic Pioneer and N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOSIAH WHITE, *Ch'mn.*

WM. A. FERGUSON, *Sec'y.*

Message of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts.

VETO OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, May 21, 1855.

To the President of the Senate:—

I return herewith to the Senate, in which body it originated, a bill entitled "An Act to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the Common wealth of Massachusetts."

Very many of its provisions have my hearty approval. I desire to see in any and every way the rights of the people of Massachusetts protected, and will give my ready sanction and aid to every measure that tends to accomplish that purpose without violation of constitutional obligations, in conformity with the principles laid down in my inaugural address, that we should "scrupulously avoid such action as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly and constitutionally ours." I have taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of Massachusetts and the constitution of the United States. No earthly power or influence should induce me to be knowingly disloyal to that sacred obligation. Those oaths of office, the sober convictions of duty, and the fealty of an American citizen, conspire to forbid it.

Unconstitutional enactments tending to an armed conflict between our State and national systems of government, which must result in the submission of one, alike fatal whichever it is, should be equally shunned by judicious statesmanship, as well as patriotic duty. In such delicately balanced organizations, the integrity of the one should be preserved as zealously as the humiliation of the other should be avoided.

The legal adviser given me by the statutes of the Commonwealth, in the opinion annexed to this communication pronounces the bill now before me unconstitutional in some of its provisions. The Supreme Judicial Court, also, in an opinion signed by all its justices, in reply to a question propounded to them by myself, state as follows:—"When any person, either citizen or stranger, has rendered himself amenable to the legal process of both governments," (the Federal and State,) "the one which by its process and its officers, first obtains the lawful custody of such person, acquires a priority of jurisdiction which cannot be rightfully or legally defeated by the other, until the process first attaching shall have been satisfied or discharged."

But these opinions are clear and unmistakable, and there are no higher authorities known to our laws or to our judgments. Being unwilling, therefore, to lead Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony of the confederacy, which is essential to the permanent interests of the Commonwealth and the Republic, no course is left me but to withhold my sanction from the bill.

I have no doubt that had it been reported at an earlier period in the session, it would have been subjected to more careful scrutiny and examination, and its objectionable provisions obviated. There is much of good in it, but that cannot atone for its evils. There is much that, in accordance with the true doctrine of man's rights and State rights, Massachusetts might well place upon her statute book, but that cannot authorize its illegal and unconstitutional requirements.

I trust and believe the Legislature will not act in this case without deliberate reflection. Let it not hastily place itself where, perhaps, it may wish to recede, but without the power. An omission may hereafter be supplied, but the stigma of an unconstitutional enactment can never be entirely effaced.

The rights, the honor and the integrity of Massachusetts are confided to us. Having sworn to obey her constitution and that of our common parent, the United States, let us act under the solemnity of those oaths, and in obeisance to their requirements.

Notwithstanding my earnest approval of many of provisions of this bill, for the reasons given I am canstrained to withhold my sanction.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina assembled in this place yesterday, and we are pleased to observe that a respectable number of delegates of both the Clergy and Laity have already arrived. The Rt. Rev. Atkinson, the Bishop of the diocese is in attendance, and appears to be in fine health. A great many strangers and visitors are already in town, and there is every prospect of a pleasant and agreeable Convention. The Convention sermon was preached this morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Huske to an unusually large and attentive congregation. As our paper goes to press this afternoon we are obliged to postpone until next week a further notice of the proceedings of the Convention.

War. News.

COMING OUT.—We are glade to be able to announce that many who have joined the secret party in this place are now leaving it. We learn that fifteen or twenty withdrew on Monday evening last. All honor is due to those who have had the manliness to withdraw after finding they have been deceived. The days of know-nothingism are numbered.

Fay. Car.

Correspondence.

RALEIGH MAY 12, 1855.

W. H. JONES, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Will you please inform me whether I used any *false pretences* to induce you to sign the endorsement for the "Carolina Cultivator," and if so, what those false pretences were. Very respectfully yours,

W. D COOKE.

RALEIGH, MAY 14, 1855.

W. D. COOKE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 12th was not received till this evening, and I hasten to reply that, the "false pretences" to which you allude were these, that you made the impression on me that all the Executive Committee were to sign the endorsement, and that Dr. Crudup would probably be the Editor of the "Carolina Cultivator;" for I certainly would not have signed such an endorsement with only two other signatures, without some such understanding. The "Cultivator" appeared next day I think after I signed the "endorsement" with but one additional signature, which induced the expression "false pretences." I cannot remember particular expressions in our conversation, so I am not able to give you the words you used, to make the above impression. I remember you came from the back street and met me at my gate.

I think the public are tired of your and Mr. Lemay's controversy, and hope you may both find it more agreeable and profitable to stop it.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. JONES.

RALEIGH, May 16, 1855.

W. H. JONES, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 14th inst. in reply to mine of the 12th is before me, in which you say, "I cannot remember particular expressions in our conversation." My object now is to ask you whether you remember my language with sufficient distinctness to warrant the positive statement that I procured your signature under "false pretences," or whether you only mean to say that you made that inference from language which was not explicit.

As the charge stands in Mr. Lemay's publication, it seems to imply the former.

Very respectfully yours,

W. D. COOKE.

RALEIGH, 18th May, 1855.

W. D. COOKE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 16th is to hand—my recollection of our conversation is distinct only as to the "impression" made on my mind. I cannot say whether that impression was produced by "inference" on language explicit, positive, or general declarations, or was the result of the whole conversation.

I should be sorry to do you any injustice in this controversy between you and Mr. Lemay, and regret that my name was used as it was by you in the first number of your paper, which, with the others, has caused all this unpleasant controversy.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. JONES.

RALEIGH, May 18, 1855.

W. D. COOKE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of yesterday asking me to state the circumstances under which I called upon you to execute for me the printing of the Laws of the State for the session of 1852, is before me. I comply with your request by remarking, that at the letting of the printing aforesaid, there were but three bids—Mr. Holden's, the lowest; my own, next lowest; Mr. Lemay's the highest. Mr. Holden *declined* the job, which left *my* bid next entitled to consideration, according to a precedent set two years previous by Mr. Secretary Hill, *when* Mr. Lemay took the work *over* my bid, but which did not *now* hold good, when Mr. Lemay was about to *lose* the work, *over* my bid. Not being prepared to execute so large a job at lower rates than my bid, I applied to you, to know if, with the assistance of your power press the work could not be done cheaper than the ordinary way, and not until then, *do I know* that you expected or calculated on doing the work or any part of it—*sure I am that you did not bid for the work*—we *then* bargained, and executed the work. I took by consent, Mr. Holden's bid—that being the lowest; and even *then*, Mr. Secretary Hill seemed much troubled, and insisted that *Mr. Lemay* should have the printing of the Laws, because he had printed them for so many years before. Very respectfully yours,

W. WHITAKER, jr.

RALEIGH, May 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th has been received. You request me to "state the circumstances under which" Mr. Gales and myself called upon you "to execute" for us "the printing of the Laws of the State for the session of 1852."

I have no hesitation in stating my recollection of the circumstances referred to. Mr. Gales and myself were the successful bidders for the Laws, the Journals, and the printing for the Legislature of 1854. As you had a power-press, and as neither of us had one at that time, and as the press-work of the Laws was heavy, we applied to you to ascertain on what terms you would print the Laws for us. It may have been, for I am not certain, that we proposed to pay you a sum to be agreed upon for the press work, we setting the type and preparing the forms; but at any rate we could not come to an agreement with you—and so, as we were content with the Journals and the printing for the session of 1854, we relinquished our bid for the Laws, and the Secretary of State, gave the printing thereof to Mr. Wesley Whitaker, Jr., whose bid was the next lowest to ours. The Laws were then printed at your office at the Asylum. You did not bid, as I understood, for any of the public printing.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

W. D. COOKE, Esq.

DISCUSSION ON TUESDAY.—On Tuesday, in pursuance of an appointment to that effect, his Honor Judge Manly very generously adjourned the court, for the purpose of allowing the candidates an opportunity of addressing the citizens of Mecklenburg county, in relation to the political issues which are now before the people of this Congressional district for their consideration. The discussion between Messrs. Craige and Caldwell was opened by the former about one o'clock, and continued for more than an hour, with all the force, eloquence, courtesy of address and good humor, with which he is so happily possessed. The great cardinal principles which have governed the course of the democratic party for the last seventy-five years, and sustained the institutions and government of our country so long, were ably set forth and elucidated to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Craige's course in Congress was commented on and sustained by the reasons which prescribed the policy of his conduct while the representative of this district. He is again before the people of this Congressional district as the democratic candidate for a seat in the legislative chamber of the next United States Congress, and we are proud as an American, as a Southern man, and a Democrat, to recommend him to suffrages of the democratic party in this district, as the fearless advocate and defender of our cherished principles, and one before whom the Hydra-headed monster of the consolidated "isms"? of the present day must cringe and fall. Mr. Caldwell's reply was short, and consisted partly of an excuse in relation to his effort, from the want of time to prepare himself for the occasion, but mainly, of charges upon Mr. Craige relative to his votes on the land-question, and other subjects of no importance to the issues of the present day, which when called upon, Mr. Craige explained not only to the satisfaction of Whigs and Democrats, but to the complete conviction of the gentleman himself. Know Nothingism was not forgorten on the occasion, but was taken hold of by Mr. Craige with gloves off and handled, moderately it is true, but by no means pleasantly to the sensibility of the Immaculate Brethren of the Supreme Order. The star of its prosperity is evidently on the decline. It is moving silently, but steadily, from the apex of its glory to the horizon of its resting-place, where soon will be heard the funeral requiems of its melancholy burial. A reaction has indeed taken place, and all that is necessary to insure success, and the maintenance of our principles, is for the democratic party to present a serried and unbroken front, and each man willing and determined to do his duty. *Charlotte Democrat.*

HIGH PRICE.—We understand (says the Alexandria Gazette) that a gentlemen in Fairfax county has sold his growing crop of Wheat to a firm in Georgetown, for $3 25 per bushel (!) This is the highest price we have heard of being paid for wheat.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing and delivering, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named, (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offers before mentioned.

Witness:

(*Signature of guarantors.*)

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
6.—Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship Chandlery.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Wood.
20.—Hay.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Iron castings.
24.—Removing ledge.
25.—Constructing sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
26.—Pumping engine and pumps for dry dock.
27.—Steam-engine for ropewalk.

NEW YORK.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and Sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron work and iron castings.
26.—Machinery and tools.
27.—Fire engine and appurtenances.
28.—Iron roofing, &c.
29.—Gunner's house, Ellis island, complete.
30.—Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31.—Oakum shop of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

CLASS No. 4.—Yellow-pine lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
26.—Machinery and tools.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine lumber.
5.—Oak, and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16.—Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM.

CLASS No. 1.—Clothing.
2.—Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3.—Provisions.
4.—Groceries.
5.—Dry Goods.
6.—Bread, &c.
7.—Tobacco.
8.—Chandlery.
9.—Hardware.
10.—Iron and nails.
11.—Paints, oils, and glass.
12.—Files.
13.—Lumber.
14.—Provender.
15.—Fire wood.
16.—Charcoal.
17.—Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber.
6.—White-pine timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
9.—Gravel and sand.
11.—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12.—Steel.
13.—Pig iron.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

CLASS No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.—Yellow-pine lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber.
6.—White-pine and juniper timber and lumber.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12.—Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oil, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as many be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in clases headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yards for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for clases headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE.

We took pretty full notes of Mr. Shepard's speech, delivered here on Monday last, and have referred to-day to some of his positions. In our next we shall examine other points made by him, and expose the unsoundness and the dangerous nature generally of his *present* principles.

We take this occasion to say that we have had the pleasure of Mr. Shepard's acquaintance and personal friendship for the last thirteen or fourteen years.—We esteem him, and regard him in his private relations as a gentleman and a man of honor; and no friend of his was more startled than we were, when we learned that he had abandoned Democratic principles and consented to become the leader of the new party or cabal of proscription, intolerance and vengeance. But the fault is *his;* and our duty will be performed now, as aforetime, with a purpose which knows nothing of change or hesitation. Men fall away from the true faith, or become useless to their party, or a burden to it, or die—but principles are immortal. With Reid, of Duplin, and others who have arrayed themselves, fully and *finally*, with this dangerous and irresponsible cabal, and against their old and tried friends of the Democratic party, he will go down politically to a depth at which *no* hand of resurrection can ever reach him. This press knows no man when its principles are at stake.

The Raleigh Register, as we have heretofore stated, is eulogizing Mr. Shepard in high terms, and giving to him "a cordial support." In our next we shall draw upon the files of that paper, and show what it thought of Mr. Shepard *when he was a Democrat*. By the way, what does our neighbor Mr. Miller—who has acquired a new celebrity of late, as the Norfolk historian of "Sam"—think *now* of Mr. Shepard's "*bill for the relief of the people*"?

A STARTLING DOCTRINE.

We understood Mr. Shepard, the Know-Nothing candidate, to take this position on Monday last with reference to the island of Cuba: He was opposed to a war for its acquisition, opposed to fillibusterism—thought it well enough that the island should remain as it is, but would take it by purchase at a fair and reasonable price. We understood him to declare, however, that if England and France should Africanize the island—that is, set the slaves free, as they have done in Hayti and Jamaica, *there would be nothing in the act to alarm or injure us as a people!* On the contrary, he argued that if the island should be Africanized it would throw into the Southern States of the Union the cultivation of coffee and sugar, this actually adding to the prosperity of this country. This is the most startling doctrine ever advanced in relation to Cuba, by any public man in this State; and we undertake to say that but few even of the old federal party in the District, whose votes Mr. Shepard is soliciting, will agree with him in this position. Why, citizens of the non-slaveholding States—Mr. Douglas, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Cass, and President Pierce, who is denounced on an hypothesis by Mr. Shepard as a traitor—have all declared, over and over again, that such intervention by England and France in the affairs of Cuba, *would be fraught with imminent peril to the interests of the United States, would put at hazard the institution of slavery itself, and should be resisted of the point of the bayonet, if necessary, by the federal government.* And the same view is entertained by a majority even of the people of the free States. The result of permitting such a policy on the part of England and France is so evident, that it seems to us unnecessary to dwell upon it; but aside from the consequences which would flow from the act affecting the institution of slavery, the right, if conceded to these two powers, thus to interfere and destroy the leading domestic establishment of Cuba, would carry with it the right to control the island itself; and in that event, a free outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi, and all our commerce seeking the great South and the wide regions of the Pacific through the Gulf of Mexico, would d at once exist merely by the sufferance of England and France. We should be thrown back, by such a policy, at least fifty years, to the period preceding the acquisition of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson. It is a policy which, if attempted by France and England, and submitted to, would vitally affect the interests of the United States, and especially the institution of slavery; and we should be pointed to throughout Christendom as a people destitute alike of common sagacity, of statesmanship, and manhood. It is a policy which would doubtless be quite acceptable to such Know Nothings as Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, and Anson P. Morrill; but it will find but few advocates here.

Truly Mr. Shepard has begun, and that right suddenly, to "follow strange gods." He was not thus taught by that Democracy which once honored him, and called him to the only political stations he ever has or ever will, most probably, occupy. Indeed, we think he has gone considerably, in this respect, beyond the wishes of the dark-lantern concern which nominated him. Where is their platform? *Who were the delegates?* Who presided over the cabal, which has sent forth a candidate to excuse, before the people of this District, the threatened Africanization of Cuba by France and England? What say Messrs. Reid, of Duplin, Reade of Person, and Paine to these views of their brother Know Nothing? Are they with him? And if so, is it good "*American*" doctrine to stand quietly by and permit England and France to convert Cuba into another Jamaica or Hayti? This, then, is "*Americanism*"! We pronounce it any thing else; it would open the door of the whole Union to that very "FOREIGN INFLUENCE" against which we were so solemnly warned by Washington, and would expose these States to consequences, the depth and the danger of which no human imagination can now fathom.

And is *this* a specimen of Mr. Shepard's statesmanship? If so, it proves that he has cast aside all his former experience—all his former readings of history, and has determined to commence anew in his new cause.

We had the pleasure of seeing in this City, on Wednesday, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne. He was in excellent health and spirits. Col. Ruffin was never so strong in the confidence and affections of the Democracy of the Wayne District as he is now.

We learn that the rumor that William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, would oppose Col. Ruffin is totally unfounded. Mr. Lane is too devotedly attached to the Democratic party to do any thing calculated to put its principles in jeopardy.

THE "UNION" OR THIRD DEGREE.

We publish below, in full, what is said to be the "Union" or "Third Degree" of the Know Nothings:

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 26th ult.

NEW WORK OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS—THE OBLIGATION OF THE THIRD DEGREE.—You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of the Union—forming a ring, in token of your determination that, so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end—do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass words or other secrets of this Degree, except to those whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy, or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents and differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow. You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, profit or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for, and support for, all political offices Third or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will, when elected or appointed to official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint any such persons to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this, and all other obligations, which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honors. So help you God and keep you steadfast! [Each one shall answer, "I do."]

This degree, it will be observed, imposes an oath upon the member to stand by the Union of the States *under any and all circumstances*, and to oppose every thing which he "*believes*" calculated to subvert it or weaken its bonds. This is the substance of the degree. It is one which no Southern man ought at this time to take. The South is the weaker section, and the free States are continually encroaching upon our rights. Massachusetts deliberately nullifies the fugitive-slave law, as Connecticut has done—it is every where avowed among the Know Nothing majorities in the free States that no more slaveholding States shall be admitted into the Union; and if such a policy is carried out, the Southern States will be compelled to choose between a prompt and stern resistance to aggression and submission; and submission must at an early day result in the destruction of the institution of slavery and their consequent ruin. *This oath binds every person taking it to submit to whatever the majority may decide to be desirable and expedient;* and that Southern man who takes it is at once the manacled slave of the freesoil majorities of the Northern States! There is not a word in this degree about the reserved rights of the States—no pledge to maintain the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit—no declaration that the Missouri restriction shall not be again imposed on the South—no assurance that slavery shall not be circumscribed by federal legislation, and thus ultimately starved out and the slaveholding interest utterly destroyed. It is the old song of *Union by force* and without regard to Southern rights. Seward, Wilson, Hale, Tuck, and the whole abolition horde were the leading parties in pitching the tune. It is a favorite of theirs. They declare that *they* are the best friends the Union has—that *their* scheme of circumscribing slavery, of abolishing it in the District of Columbia, of repealing the fugitive-slave law, and the like, *is the very thing to give repose to the Union and to make it perpetual;* and that those who may resist this scheme will be traitors, liable to be hunted down and punished. We assert this *upon the authority of the speeches of these men*, and we defy contradiction. *They* are for slavery as it exists in the States—that is, they do not propose to disturb it. They are *Union men*, they say, and those who differ with them are its enemies. This, then, is the nature of this greatest of Know Nothing humbugs, the "Union degree." Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, whose veto message we publish in another column, has taken this third degree—so has Minor, the abolition Governor of Connecticut. Gov. Gardner, it will be seen, declares that "very many of the provisions" of the act of Massachusetts nullifying the fugitive law, "*have his hearty approval*"—he is hostile to the law, and would be glad to see it utterly inoperative in Massachusetts; but then he cannot approve a bill so palpably unconstitutional. In this connection we ask attention to the following article from the Boston Post, a Democratic paper. The Post, printed in the midst of these abolition Know Nothings, fully sustains our views of this "Union degree." It also gives some of the features of the act nullifying the fugitive-slave law, passed by the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts; which act, as we have stated, was vetoed by Gov. Gardner, *but it has been passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, and the Legislature has adjourned!*

[From the Boston Post.]

TREASON IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The bill entitled "An act to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the commonwealth" is passing through the various stages and will soon be before the Governor for his signature. It is the completest code of nullification ever adopted by a State legislature. Its inevitable effect will be to array the State government against the general government; to prevent the execution of the laws of the United States within the limits of this State.

A few years ago, the abolitionists put forth documents in which they boldly proclaimed their determination to do what they could to produce a dissolution of the Union. There was this merit in this fanaticism: it was a fraud, plain, easy to be understood, and the people could not be deceived by it. It is worthy of note, that in the prosecuction of their purpose the abolitionists proposed substantially the same measures that are proposed to-day.

This open avowal of a purpose to dissolve the Union, however, was met with so indignant a rebuke from public opinion, that in making it the abolitionists made no converts; and documents containing it ceased to appear. The plan lately has been changed. The fanaticism of to-day has reversed its avowal, though it retains its measures. It now *professes* great attachment to the Union; *professes* to adhere to the Union, and urges its measures as calculated to *preserve the Union*. Talk with a rabid abolitionist, and he will tell you that he means to stay in the Union—to stand by the Union—to keep within the limits of the constitution! That the success of his programme will make the Union stronger!

Take as an illustration the very report that recommended the infamous treasons of the bill we have named. In it will be found these declarations:—"Massachusetts stands second to no State in this Union in loyalty to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States;" Massachusetts disdains all intention of obstructing or evading any constitutional law of Congress;" and so on. Does this look like nullifying this constitution? Abolitionists will ask. Is this denying its obligations? Is this an indication of any design to dissolve the Union? Such is the way in which fanaticism now proceeds.

What this loyalty means in practice, is interpreted in this very report explaining and enforcing this stringent act. This report is a wild, straggling, incoherent and inconclusive document, but it is clear enough as to its purposes. Now it avowedly deals with the fugitive slave law; the law which Governor Gardner has just said to the legislature, "the highest judicial tribunals, national and State, and the large majority of the jurists and statesmen of the Republic" have pronounced constitutional; and which is intended to enforce an obligation which nobody doubts is in the Constitution. The report avows the purpose, "this legislature have declared it unconstitutional and unchristian," to prevent the execution of this law of Congress in the limits of this State. The loyalty of these abolitionists to the constitution consists in open opposition to a law pronounced constitutional by everybody whose legal opinion is worth a sixpence.

The details of the bill show alike the enormity of the hypocrisy and the extent of the treason. Its twenty-three sections go minutely into the preventive process. Attorneys who serve as counsel for claimants of fugitives "*from service or labor*"—the words of the constitution—are prohibited from serving in the State courts; any police officer, or municipal, or members of the volunteer militia, who shall aid in returning "any person, for the reason that he is claimed or adjudged" "a fugitive from *service or labor*," is to punished by one year's imprisonment in the State prison, and not less than one thousand dollars fine; the volunteer militia shall not act "in any manner" in the rendition of fugitives "from *service or labor*;" no State jails can be used to secure persons claimed for "*service or labor*;" so it goes on through the act. It is not enough to say that it is levelled at the *law* of 1850. It is levelled at the CONSTITUTION. It is substantially a denial of an obligation of the constitution! it is rank treason to the supreme law of the land! Those who have voted for such an infamous bill as this have violated the solemn oaths they took at the commencement of their legislative duties to support the constitution of the United States!"

JOHN MITCHELL, THE PATRIOT.

Mr. Shepard, in his speech here on Monday last, occupied the ground that this country should repel from its shores the "paupers and criminals" of Europe. We have always maintained that the governments of Europe should not be permitted to make a Botany Bay of this country, by sending hither persons convicted of offences other than political, and paupers so declared and regarded by law. But this is a matter with which the federal government has no more to do than it has with the qualifications of voters in the States; the States, and the corporations within the States, must be looked to in this respect, and, as a general rule, they are exercising the power of sending back or of requiring indemnity for the settlement of these classes of persons in our midst.

Mr. Shepard omitted to state the fact that no foreigner can be naturalized who does not make it satisfactorily appear to the Court that he is "a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same"; but Mr. Haywood, in his admirable reply, showed this, as also the similarity of this movement in which Mr. Shepard is leading in this District, to that of the alien law of the elder Adams.

But Mr. Shepard spoke of the Irish patriot, Mitchell, as "*a convict and traitor*"! Mr. Mitchell's *crime* is that he endeavored, as Washington and Greene endeavored for this country in 1776, to break from the limbs of Ireland the fetters placed upon them by British rule. For this he was tried before a corrupt Court and by a packed jury, and sentenced to transportation for life to Australia. He escaped, reached this free country, and is now, or soon will be, a naturalized citizen thereof. His first *crime* was that of which Washington was guilty—rebellion against the British government; his second *crime*, in the estimation of the abolitionists was, that he defended slavery and expressed the wish, in so doing, that he had "a plantation in Alabama, well stocked with negroes"; and his third *crime*, in the eyes of Know Nothings is, that he will not join them, as some other Irish, English and Scotch ingrates and traitors have done, in persecuting men on account of their religious opinions and because they happened to be born in Europe or Asia. Some time last year Mr. Mitchell was invited to visit Virginia, which he did; and recently he was the guest, by express invitation, of the Legislature of Louisiana. He is the staunch friend and supporter of the Constitution of the United States, the advocate and defender of African slavery, and a man of lion heart and unwavering purpose in his devotion to the rights of man. Such is the man, who is denounced by the Know Nothing candidate as "a convict and a traitor"! God grant that Europe were full of such men! If it were, corrupt aristocracies and despotisms would be overset, and the honest masses would obtain liberty and justice. We say, we hail all such "convicts and traitors" as Mitchell, Meagher, O'Dunahoe, and Smith O'Bryan, and bid them welcome to our shores. *Nor would we repel the poor immigrant because he is poor.* If he can reach here by his own means, and if he come of his own accord, and, panting for breath and smarting under the lash of the oppressor, he can just crawl up on the shore, we say we would not send him back—we would not make his honest poverty a crime. Let him, poor though he be, find a refuge here—let him look upon that banner of the stars and stripes, and live!

Is there an Irishman, or the son of an Irishman in the District, who can vote for Mr. Shepard?

E. G. HAYWOOD, ESQ.

This gentleman, by his reply to Mr. Shepard on Monday last—though suddenly called on, and having no notes and no time for preparation—acquitted himself in a very handsome manner, and added much to a reputation which is destined in the course of years to rival that of our ablest jurists and statesmen.

Mr. Haywood's style of speaking is animated and impressive; and he argues his points with a connection and closeness not common with those of his age and experience. His friends have no reason to regret that he responded to their call to reply to one so much his senior in years, and who was, of course, fully posted upon the topics discussed. On the contrary, their prolonged and hearty applause evinced both their devoted attachment to their principles, and their gratification in having so able and gallant a champion. We will not do him the injustice to attempt to report his speech. Mr. Shepard rose to reply, but contented himself with a few general remarks, and with an anecdote or so, which did not strike us as at all applicable—and then took his seat.

Those sterling Democrats, Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., of Rowan, and Col. John F. Hoke, of Lincoln, have contradicted publicly, in the most decided terms, the rumor that they would be run or would consent to run for Congress against the Hon. Burton Craige. It is a favorite feature in Know Nothing tactics to endeavor to distract and injure the Democratic party, by making and circulating false reports in relation to the positions of its prominent men.

COME OUT FROM AMONG THEM!

We copy from the Abingdon (Va.,) Democrat, the following letters from persons who have withdrawn from the dark-lantern lodges in that State. The Virginia papers are teeming with accounts of withdrawals, and with similar letters; and we give these as a specimen. We now say again to Democrats in this State who have been inveigled into these lodges, *come out from them—be men—be freemen, entitled to vote as you please, and not under oath!—come back to the old Democratic fold, and you shall be welcomed, and your error, serious though it be, overlooked.* "There is more joy over *one* sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance."

[From the Abingdon Va. Democrat.]

Mr. Editor:—I want you to publish me. I joined the Know-Nothings. I have left them.

SAMUEL DESMORE.

Washington county, May 14, 1855.

☞ The following is a copy of a note sent to the leader of the Know-Nothings in Abingdon:

Mr.—— ——: Sir—I have become dissatisfied with your party, finding things not to be as you represented them to me. So please scratch my name off, for I will vote against you any how. I havn't time to go to town. JACOB CROSWHITE.

May 14th, 1855.

☞ I was certainly in the Know-Nothings. I joined at night some months ago at Jesse Hagy's. I took the obligations as printed in the newspapers as parts of the Ritual of the Constitution. It has been said that I was like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments. I am now out. I have been regularly dismissed. Always having been a Whig before, it is now a source of pleasure for me to state that I shall vote the whole anti-Know-Nothing or Democratic ticket. The new secret society is a dangerous institution, and I believe, if it succeeds in gaining the ascendancy in this country, it will betray and destroy the liberties of the people.

DAVID THOMAS.

Washington county, May 14, 1855.

☞ It was represented to me by many persons that the Know-Nothing movement was a Democratic movement. Reposing confidence in these statements, made by persons I believed to be honest man and gentlemen, I joined. I believe now the whole movement to be a fraud and deception, and, as a free citizen, I publicly proclaim to the world that I have withdrawn, whether they give me an "honorable discharge" or not. I shall vote the whole Democratic or Free Man's ticket. WM. ARNETT.

Washington co., May 14, 1855.

☞ About two months ago as I was ploughing in my field, two men rode up. They hailed me and after some conversation, proposed that I should join the new American, or Know-Nothing society. They insisted that the foreigners would be kept out of office, and that all poor men who worked for a living would be so much benefitted by it, that after they had promised me if I did not like it I should have the liberty of coming out when I chose, I told them I would try it. I left the plough in the furrow, and went about two hundred yards distant, where I was sworn in. I found out soon afterwards that it was not what it was represented to be—I felt that I could not do as I wished to do—I regarded myself as too much under the control of other people—there were shackles about and around me, and I determined to feel once more as a free man. I am desirous of quitting the society, but I understand that I will have to go to some Council to get a discharge. This I will not do, after the promises made me. I went in peaceably, and I desire to get out peaceably. It will be understood that this is a notice that I shall have withdrawn. I quit the Know-Nothings, and shall have no more to do with that party.

ELBERT MCNEW.

☞ I joined the Know-Nothing organization under representations of its nature and character which I found by experience to be false and unfounded. I am satisfied that no Democrat, nor any true friend of his country, can remain in connection with such a party, and so believing, I have withdrawn.

HUGH W. MEHAFFEY.

Washington county, May 14, 1855.

☞ Some three months ago, there was sickness in my family, and I applied to one of the physicians of Abingdon to visit my house. He promised to come, but did not make his appearance on that day. But a day or two after he did come, and in company with another individual, (a public officer.) After the physician had prescribed for the sick member of my family, the two began to talk about Know-Nothingism. They told me that a ship load of foreigners—upwards of a thousand persons—had landed at New York the week before, and had demanded work, and threatened if it was not given to them they would have it at the point of the bayonet. They said the foreigners and the Catholics intended to take the country, and had threatened to do it. That Know Nothingism was a Democratic measure. That it was established by two Democratic members of the Legislature, and that the majority of the organization were Democrats. I was likewise told that a Minister of the Gospel, of the Baptist denomination, of which church I am a member, was to make a speech at the meeting house that evening. I knew this minister very well, and consented to go over and hear him. There was a meeting there that night, but the preached did not appear. However, I joined them. I was afterwards told by a magistrate of this county that it was a Democratic movement—that he was a Democrat—and believing in his honor as a gentlemen, I came near getting into a personal collision with some friends, by insisting, in consequence of his representations, that he was a Democrat. Since then I have discovered that there are principles connected with this Know-Nothing party antagonistic to the welfare of the country, and I know that no man who has taken the obligation of the order, feels like a free man or a white man. I am done with them. I sent in my resignation ten days ago. I learn that there is some difficulty in my getting a release; but I am, have ever been, and hope to die, a Democrat. I shall vote that ticket at the next election, and shall rely upon forgiveness for all the wrong I have done, or may do, in the merits of a Divine Redeemer, and the mercy of a Gracious God. FLEMING MAYS.

Washington County, May 14, 1855.

I have read the statement of Mr. Fleming Mays. I know the facts he states to be true. I went to "hunt" them about 12 o'clock one night at Osceola. They work by the means of fraud and deception altogether. I know all their secrets. They have determined to send to the Courthouse on election day many persons, living in Tennessee, who have joined in this county, being confident they will be able to get their votes in there. I learn that I have been expelled. I am glad to get out any way. It is a bad society that expels its members for telling the truth.

JAMES MITCHELL DUFF.

Washington County, May 14, 1855.

I have learned that the Know Nothings have my name upon their list of members. If it is so, it is a forgery.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington County, May 14, 1855.

The Hillsborough Recorder differs with the Star and Register with reference to the support of Mr. Shepard. The two latter papers are for him as the Know Nothing candidate; but the Recorder says "the Whigs, in this case, we presume, *will not interfere.*" This, then, confirms the rumor that Mr. Shepard cannot even command the Whig vote of Orange County. But was not Orange represented in the dark-lantern convocation at Louisburg? And if so, did not the delegates acquiesce in the nomination? If not, then there was discord, and Mr. Shepard is not the nominee of all the Counties; if so, then are not the Orange Know Nothings, ninety-nine hundreths of whom are Whigs, bound by their oaths to support him? And if they do not, who, according to their own declarations, will be perjured? Is not the Junior Editor of the Recorder a Know Nothing? *Let us have the names of the delegates*—THE PEOPLE WANT LIGHT! They will not, they cannot, if they are true to themselves, make a leap in the dark.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—The common sense of this nation, says the Petersburg Democrat, has revolted at the bigotry and absence of all regard for truth, of those partizans who have been endeavoring for months past to proscribe a portion of their fellow citizens on account of their religion. The pretext for this has been the assertion as shameless as the intolerance it is expected to justify, to wit: that the professors of that faith acknowledge a temporal allegiance to a foreign potentate.

The falsehood of the charge has been proved by many, the most irrefragable evidences to which we add the following. It forms the conclusion of the circular letter of the late council of Roman Catholic Bishops at Baltimore—a letter we may add, which has been published to the world, and is read in all the churches of that persuasion in the diocese:

"Beloved Brethren of the laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus. For this is the will of God, your sanctification. Be peaceful, sober, just and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practice patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibilities to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist, resist the ordinances of God, and purchase for themselves damnation.—To the general and State governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction which you fully understand, and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subjected to his authority. Be not disturbed at the misstatements of our tenets which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow citizens. Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicion thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatsoever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good work and glorify your Father who is in heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved, and may come to the knowledge of the truth.

Given under our hands in Provincial Council at Baltimore, the 13th of May in the year of our Lord 1853.

† FRANCIS PATRICK, *Arch-bishop of Baltimore*, and eight others.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.—A Democratic meeting was called on Wednesday last to respond to the action of the late Clinton Convention, and most nobly did the Democracy of Cumberland answer the call. At an early hour the Town Hall was filled. We have not seen a larger or as large an audience in the Hall for many a day previous. Geo. W. Pegram, Esq., presided, and W. Prior and W. W. McKenzie acted as Secretaries.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the nomination of Hon. Warren Winslow, and expressing confidence in the principles of the democratic party, and a firm belief as to the triumph of our candidate in the coming contest.

W. McL. McKay, Esq., in response to repeated calls, made a short speech, avowing his firm adherence to the democratic party and his unalterable opposition to the secret movement and its objects.

Wm. S. Devane, Esq., of Sampson, being loudly called for, made some pointed and eloquent remarks, pledging the county of Sampson to the support of the nominee, and urging the true democracy to rally to the standard under which they have so often fought and conquered. During the speech the speaker was repeatedly greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

John Green, J. H. Cook and James McKethan, Esqs., were appointed a committee to wait on and invite the nominee, Mr. Winslow, to address the meeting. That gentleman appeared and made one of his happiest efforts. We will not attempt to give a synopsis of his speech knowing full well that we could not do him justice, but will briefly allude to some of the main points made. He spoke of the nomination having been tendered to him unsought, and believing, as he did, that it would meet the approbation of his democratic friends throughout the District, he did not feel at liberty to decline accepting. He gave his views with regard to the know nothing or secret party—said it was against the spirit of our republican institutions, and destructive of the peace of this glorious Union. He proved conclusively that the order at the North was abolitionized—that the anti-slavery men had control of it and would use it to put down southern institutions—pointed out the danger of southern men co-operating with such a party, and made an eloquent appeal to those who were for upholding the rights of the south to come out and take their position with the only national party, the great democratic party. To those democrats who had joined the secret movement, he appealed in an earnest and impressive manner to leave it and fight against their old political enemies now banded together under a new name.

The rapturous applause of the audience while Mr. Winslow was speaking is an indication of the hearty approval of his nomination and of the united and determined support he will receive from the democracy of this section in August next.

It may be unnecessary to mention the fact, but as many false reports have been industriously circulated, we will state that Mr. Winslow unequivocally, and in the most positive manner, denied any connection with our sympathy for the secret party whatever. All who heard his speech on Wednesday evening, or the one at Clinton when he accepted the nomination, are well satisfied on this point.

It is one of the tricks of know-nothingism to endeavor to create distrust among democrats.

Fay. Car.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This body, convened in this Town, at Murphy's Hall, on Tuesday last, and was called to order by the President, Dr. John Dickson, of Wilmington. Dr. Satchwell, the Secretary, being absent by ill health, his place was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Hugh Kelly of Iredell.

The Convention was engaged during the forenoon of Wednesday, in the discussion of various diseases and their treatments, and we have heard some of the members speak in most gratifying terms of the information elicited and the benefits which must result from such an interchange of views.

The annual address, by Dr. Pittman, of Edgecombe, delivered at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, was on the subject of Auscultation and Percussion as a means of diagnosis. It was a theme admitting of little interest except to the profession, and they speak of it in high terms.

The Convention has chosen the following officers for the present year, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, of Wake, President.

Drs. Whitehead, Gibson, Hanson, Hines, Summerell, McKee, and Hadley, Vice Presidents.

Dr. Satchwell was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Dunn re-elected Treasurer.

A banquet was given by the Rowan Medical Society to the members of the Convention, last night, at the Mansion Hotel. It being out of our power to accept an invitation to be present, we can only say it is spoken of as a brilliant affair.

Salisbury Watchman.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Democracy says that he will prove by affidavits that ex President Fillmore has joined the Know Nothing. The Albany Journal copies the correspondence of the Democracy, and reads the said Fillmore a severe lecture.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

PETERSBURG, VA. May 24, 1855.

Wise's majority in Petersburg 33. Flournoy's majority in Richmond at 6 o'clock, was 915; at Lynchburg 482; at Norfolk 360. Large gains in Dinwiddie for Wise. Democrats sanguine of final result. C.

[It will be seen that Flournoy has made some gains in the above towns. This was expected, but his gains are not near as large as the K. N's anticipated. "Sam's" strength lies in the towns; and the above proves to our satisfaction that Wise is elected by a handsome majority.]

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PETERSBURG, Friday 1 o'clock P. M. 25th May.

The Know Nothings have gained in Richmond, Alexandria, Henrico, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth, but not largely; the Democrats have gained largely in Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Greensville, Amherst, Bedford, and Prince Edward.

Caskie, in the Richmond District, and Millson, in the Norfolk, are certainly elected. Gov. Smith is elected in the Alexandria District by seven thousand majority.

The Democrats are confident of Mr. Wise's election. We shall have returns from nearly the whole State this evening.

The Know Nothings are said to have defeated Faulkner, and elected Botelar in the 8th District. C.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—NASHVILLE May 19.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the Unted States met here yesterday, and the Rev. Dr. Rice of St. Louis, was elected Moderator. To-day the Assembly unanimously resolved to meet in the city of New York May, 1856.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.—Boston, May 23.—The following amendments to the State Constitution passed the Senate to-day: Strike out the word "*white*" in qualification of electors. Another requiring all electors to be able to read. Allowing one representative to each town, and one to each capitol, instead of two.

SAILING OF THE ASIA!—BOSTON, May 23.—The Asia sailed to-day at noon, with one hundred and eighty-four passengers, all for Liverpool. She takes out $938,000 in specie.

THE MARKETS—May 23.—New Orleans. Cotton firm and unchanged. Small sales of middling qualities at $10 50 a $10 75. Flour $9 50 a $9 87.

BALTIMORE.—Flour less firm and unchanged. Red wheat $2 50 a $2 60; White $2 60 a $2 70. White and yellow corn $1 07 a $1 08.

NEW YORK.—Cotton unchanged. Flour advanced from 18 to 25 cents. Southern $11 50 a $11 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn easier. Pork stiffer. Old mess $16 75; new do. $17 87. Whiskey dull. Stocks dull. Virginia 6's 97. Missouri 91¼. Indiana Fives 84.

MARRIED,

In Granville County, on the 10th inst., by Hamilton Hester, Esq., Mr. A. R. Montague to Miss Elizabeth S. Andrews, daughter of Bartlett Andrews, of Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU WILL MEET AT THE ACADEMY GROVE, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock, for DRILL, with muskets without bayonets.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANIC'S HALL, this (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

Raleigh, May 25, 1855. 53—1t.

Masonic Notice.

ON THE FIRST SUNDAY IN JUNE NEXT the funeral Obsequies of Bro. William J. May will be solemnized by Morning Star Lodge, No. 35, at the residence of Julius May, in Franklin County, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

May 13, 1855. 51—td.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the Town Hall on Friday the first day of June next at 4 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 22d, 1855. 52—td.

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—t d.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testam ento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have a sufficient number of good Hacks and Horses at Durham's Depot in readiness to bring up all that wish to come that way to the Commencement, and return them to the Depot again, or through to Raleigh, as they may wish.

J. H. WATSON.

Chapel Hill, May 25, 1855. 53—2w.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—ALL WHO ARE DESIrous of teaching Common Schools in Wake County the present year are requested to attend at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 o'clock on the first Saturday in June, July, or August, for the purpose of being examined and receiving certificates.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, C. C. S.

May 22, 1855. 52—1t.

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING war

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* oncern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lanc, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Buingardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September,' 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

CAN BE SEEN AT

MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE

Desirable Clothing,

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. John Tull, *adm'r. pendente lite vs.* Stephen White, Sarah Catharine Chamberlin, Eliza Argent Graham, and others, in the matter of the Probate of the Will of Chauncey Graham deceased, *Issue of Devisavit vel non.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas S. Burt and Martha Jane his wife, the last of whom is one of the devisees and next of kin of said Chauncey Graham, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying said Burt and wife to appear at the next, term of this Court to be held on the first Monday in July next then and there to see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties to this issue, if they shall see proper to do so.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Kinston, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,

Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—3w.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES of the Warrenton N. C. Male Academy desire to engage a Principal to take the charge of that Institution on the 1st July next.

To a gentleman of character and experience, fully competent to prepare boys for College, the Trustees offer their individual guarantee that the tuition fees shall equal seven hundred dollars, and they believe they will amount to much more.

Applications (which must be accompanied by unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications,) addressed to either of the undersigned will be attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Warrrenton, N. C., April 28, 1855. 1071—4tw.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 28th of May, and continue until the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June next.

The visitorial Committee of Trustees for the year 1855 consists of the following members:

His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, President *Ex officio* of Board of Trustees.
Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College.
John L Bailey,
John H. Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John M. Dick,
James C. Dobbin,
John A. Gilmer,
Robert B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John D. Hawkins,
Charles L. Hinton,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Willie P. Mangum,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Samuel F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Romulus M. Saunders,
Lewis Thompson,
John D. Toomer,

By order, CHAS. MANLY, *Sec'y.*

May 11, 1855. 49—.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence; as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House aforesaid.

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the discretion of the undersigned.

Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c.—say $200.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—wasw.td.

*** Register please copy until day of sale.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neptune.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

☞ ***EMBROIDERIES,*** ☜

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Goooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilias Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desireus that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, *ex.* Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvin Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, *vs.* Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Fuller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. 40—6w.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PURSUANT TO A deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of June, lots No. 182, 183, situated on Hillsboro' street, one square West of the Capitol. The lots contain about one acre of land and are bounded by Hillsboro,' M'Dowell and Morgan streets. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, being sufficiently near the business portion of the city to be convenient, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle for the comforts of a private residence. There are on the lot two dwelling houses, with fine stables, kitchens and all necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to examine the premises can do so by calling at the office of the North Carolina Star.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months, with interest from date.

ALONZO T. MIAL, *Trustee.*

May 3, 1855. 47—w4t.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

"Small Stores" and „Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of Nos 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, between
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the pieces width, 1⅛ inch; texture, 14 by 21 to ⅛ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Tread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to ⅛ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expence to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contract